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Human Events YOUR WASHINGTON REPORT

Vol. XIX, No. 44 November 3, 1962 Section 1 — News

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Stop Press: Senator Richard B. Russell (D.-Ga.) reportedly urged immediate wiping out of Soviet missile bases in Cuba by bombing—an hour's work—at the first White House confab last Monday. JFK said no. It is believed that the Senator was prompted by advice from top military chiefs, with whom he has daily contact as Chairman of the Armed Services Committee. The twin objectives of the US in the present crisis are a blockade of Cuba and the elimination of these bases—"halt and eliminate" are the watchwords of military experts in the Capital.

• Big topic in all Capital circles: Why did the Red Cuban missile buildup catch the US sleuths and planners by surprise? Ample warnings had appeared even in the press. Prediction: Heads will roll and the Central Intelligence Agency must get a real cleanout. Meanwhile some in the press leak out the alibis of high government officials.

• Senator Goldwater last week told the AP: "The UN won't do a damn thing" about the US demand that a UN observation team inspect dismantling of Red missile bases in Cuba. Washington observers agree with the Arizonan, and add that bringing in the UN looms as a danger spot in Kennedy's quarantine plan. They say, "Remember how the UN hurt us in Korea, also that Adlai, who helped mess up the Bay of Pigs affair, remains as US Ambassador to the UN."

• Diplomatic Row, noticing the firm support by members of the Organization of American States (including Mexico), Great Britain and others for blockade action, says these reactions prove the fallacy of the New Frontier's fear of taking a stand because "neutrals" and fence-sitters won't understand. Swift, sudden and sure action by the US swung jittery Latin nations into line, even though many have strong leftist movements. "The free world will follow strong leadership," is the way one diplomatic observer put it, "not toadying to neutralist wishes."

GOP Gets JFK Moving: Two facts rivet the attention of the Capital in the fast-moving events arising from President Kennedy's decision on Cuba and provide the basis for what the people can do to help implement the successful operation of the emergency policy:

(1) The President enjoys enthusiastic support, from not only Democrats but also Republicans, in his decision to order a naval blockade ("quarantine") of Cuba. While some wanted immediate invasion, critics of the President's recent laggard policy are grateful for the decision to blockade.

(2) The Republican party deserves—and in private discussion gets—generous credit for voicing the demands of the people for a tough policy on Cuba. Thus, it performed admirably the role of constructive critic and "got through" to the President with the real message, despite the screen of strange liberal advisers surrounding the Chief Executive. An increased GOP delegation in Congress would counteract this group more effectively.

Setting aside the animated discussion in the Capital about whether or not the President acted for "political" reasons (not to mention the arguments about why he acted so late), there is a consensus on Capitol Hill that the "advisers" were a big factor in causing the dilatory policy on Cuba and that the Democratic party failed to act as the "conductor" of the will of the people to their party head—the President. This function was performed by the alerted Republicans—Eisenhower, Keating, Capehart, Goldwater, Miller, Wilson, etc.

Thus, the sequence of events becomes clearer. Political consideration or no, it is a fact that the President acted only after weeks of campaign tours around much of the country. His decision also came after a valiant crusade by Senator Homer Capehart of Indiana (whom the President sought to rebut). It also came right after Ike's Boston speech criticizing the way the President has run foreign policy since 1961; and after the GOP leaders decreed that Cuba would be the No. 1 issue in the campaign.

A word from Barry Goldwater illustrates. Reached by the New York *Times* (October 24) the Arizona Senator said: "I hope there was no political motivation in the President's decision. But I can't get away from the idea that he didn't act until after he got out in the country campaigning and

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found that what I and a lot of others have been saying about Cuba was true—that the people are really alarmed at having a Russian base only a few miles off the coast of Florida. Now that he has done what we have been urging him to do, we will all be behind him. But I think the next big test of his decision will come when he has to face up to the necessity of an invasion which I think is inevitable."

"Out in the country"—that means when JFK got away from the odd advisers who have been shaping his hitherto dilatory policy on Cuba. Hence, it is no surprise to learn Republicans are preparing a blast, urging Kennedy to get rid of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr., McGeorge Bundy, Walt W. Rostow, Richard Goodwin, Chester Bowles, Adlai Stevenson and Dean Rusk. The Democratic leadership in the Senate also should remove J. William Fulbright (Ark.) as chairman of the key Foreign Relations Committee, inasmuch as his advice on Cuba has been discredited (see "Republicans Needed for JFK," this page).

Most of these advisers were blamed earlier for influencing JFK to withhold air support from the invasion at the Bay of Pigs, thereby causing the fiasco. If the country is to expect Kennedy to follow his new policy of blockade through to success, it will be reassured if Kennedy removes these potential hazards to such success.

Likewise, the election of a Congress with augmented Republican strength would provide vigorous support and constructive "advice and consent" for the new, tough course. So argues Capitol Hill. Since the liberal Democrats failed to alert the President to the will of the people (as mentioned above), more Republicans in Congress would logically, as the record shows, convey to him the proper popular course. It certainly would be anomalous if voters next week cast their ballots for Democratic congressional candidates who only two weeks before were assailing their Republican opponents as "warmongers" for advocating the naval blockade which JFK has now ordered (see "Republicans Needed for JFK").

Voters may well heed such an appeal. The Arizona *Journal* (October 24) reported: "A Democratic Senator (who asked not to be named) said he had suffered an unexpected hazard as a result of the President's action [ordering the blockade]. 'I've been beating the drums like hell out here upholding his former policy of non-intervention in Cuba. This morning I had to do a quick turnaround.'"

One thing Capitol Hill thinks should be done by the President, who has now called in GOP congressional leaders to advise and share his responsibility: pay tribute to the opposition party for its fight to guide him into the right course. In particular, JFK should recognize the contributions of Senators Capehart and Kenneth Keating (N.Y.). Indeed, one prominent Latin American expert in Washington has suggested this. The Rev. Dr. Joseph Thorning, a Roman Catholic priest (see his article in HUMAN EVENTS, October 20), well-known as an authority on Latin American affairs, told HUMAN EVENTS: "I think the President should apologize to Senator Capehart and Senator Keating, who have been far-sighted in regard to Cuba."

Mystery of JFK's Timing: While few would deny the President acted with courage when he imposed the blockade, Capitol Hill is still puzzled over the timing of his decision.

Why the delayed action? While the President insists he received "hard" information on Cuban missile sites only on October 16, enterprising newsmen reported the information earlier. David Sentner, of the Hearst Headline Service, reported on October 8 that medium-range ballistic missiles—with ranges from 1000 to 1400 miles—were being installed on the Caribbean island. Additionally, Cuban exile groups provided accurate and prophetic warnings, as reported in HUMAN EVENTS, September 15.

Senator Keating, who had charged as early as August that the government was withholding information on the Soviet military buildup in Cuba, stated on the Senate floor October 10 that he had "fully confirmed" the fact that six launching sites for intermediate-range missiles were under construction. The government denied this. Keating, it is also known, heard closed-door testimony on this military buildup in August. Yet it wasn't until October 24 that the blockade went into effect.

HUMAN EVENTS may have been near the truth when it asked: "Will election jitters bring blockade?" (See lead news story, "Blockade of Cuba," October 13.)

Republicans Needed for JFK: The word is out that if the President is to keep a stiff spine in his posture on foreign policy, he needs a fistful of Republican helpers. GOP candidates across the land were far ahead of Kennedy in calling for swift action against Cuba, and they sized up the situation in the Caribbean far better than members of the Democratic party. Democrats, save for a very few like Senators Thomas Dodd (Conn.) and Strom Thurmond (S.C.), would look pretty embarrassed looking up past statements.

- The chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, J. William Fulbright (D.-Ark.), facing tough opposition from Republican Dr. Kenneth Jones, remained noticeably silent when he returned to Washington to be informed about Kennedy's Cuban action. Perhaps this was due to his rhetoric in the Senate on June 29 a year ago. Said Fulbright: "I suppose we would all be less comfortable if the Soviets did install bases in Cuba, but I am not sure that our national existence would be in substantially greater danger than is the case today. Nor do I think that such bases would substantially alter the balance of power in the world . . . What would substantially alter the balance of power in the world would be precipitate action . . . I believe that if we intervene unilaterally in Cuba, we prejudice our cause in the hemisphere."

- Senator Mike Monroney (Okla.), while attempting to erase the impression that he is "soft

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on communism," an image painted by his conservative GOP opponent, Hayden Crawford, nevertheless stated on October 20: "I don't think a blockade would be the answer as advocated by a very few, because that's in defiance of international law . . ."

• Vice President Lyndon Johnson, campaigning in the South and West, said in Albuquerque, New Mexico, on October 6 that "stopping of a Russian ship is an act of war," and that Kennedy's policy of restraint was the answer to the Cuban crisis.

• In California, liberal Democratic challenger Ronald Brooks Cameron had been pooh-poohing incumbent GOP Representative John Rousselot's charges—substantiated by detailed maps—that there were offensive missile sites in Cuba.

Peace Corps for Demos: A rash of so-called "peace" committees, whose members favor anything from Red China's UN admission to pumping foreign aid into Castro's Cuba, are pouring funds into election races across the nation in the final days of the campaign.

• The most conspicuous of these is the National Committee of 1000, recently given favorable publicity in the September 30 issue of the Communist party organ, *The Worker*. The Committee is now in the process of raising $100,000 to beef up the coffers of "peace" candidates. Among those slated to receive funds are Independent senatorial candidates H. Stuart Hughes (Mass.) and William Osborne Hart (Wis.). Congressional candidates in line for funds are: George Brown, Jr., (Calif.), John A. O'Connell (Calif.), Knox Mellon (Calif.), Alice Franklin Bryant (Wash.), William Hetner (Mass.), Jerome Ziegler (Ill.)—all running on the Democratic ticket; Harrop Freeman (Liberal-N.Y.), and Illinois Independents Alva Tompkins, Sidney Lens and Robert Cosbey.

• The committee was created during August in a Chicago convention sponsored by groups including the SANE Nuclear Policy Committee and Voters for Peace. The latter group last week drew up a resolution calling for a "cancellation" of Kennedy's "illegal" quarantine; US aid to help "develop Cuba"; and a proposal for the US to dismantle its missile bases surrounding Russia if the Soviets dismantled their bases in Cuba. The close tie-in between Voters for Peace and the National Committee for 1000 is evident in that both use the same headquarters in Chicago and that members of Voters for Peace speak for the National Committee.

• The Council to Abolish War, whose headquarters are in Washington, describes itself as "friendly and cooperative" with the National Committee and has joined the "peace" campaign. Hoping to raise $4,000,000 by 1964 for peace candidates, the Council has asked contributors this year to donate funds for Senator Joseph Clark (D.-Pa.) and George McGovern, Democratic senatorial candidate in South Dakota. The Council, brainchild of Nobel prize physicist Leo Szillard, has also recommended that its members contribute—as alternatives to Clark and McGovern—to Senators Frank Church (D.-Idaho), Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) and Jacob Javits (R.-N.Y.). The group is also supporting Representatives Robert W. Kastenmeier (D.-Wis.), William Fitts Ryan (D.-N.Y.) and Stanley R. Tupper (R.-Maine). In addition, it backs Democratic congressional candidates Blaine Whipple (Ore.), Robert Wilson (Ill.) and George Brown, Jr., John A. O'Connell and Ed Roybal, all from California.

• In California, another "peace" group, the Californians for Liberal Representation, is shelling out money to the campaigns of California candidates O'Connell, Roybal, Brown and Lionel Van Deerlin. On October 7, Senator Estes Kefauver (D.-Tenn.) spoke at a fund-raising ceremony which brought in $10,000. W. H. "Ping" Ferry, vice-president of the Fund for the Republic, and Fred Warner Neal, whose book *War and Peace and Germany* advocates US acceptance of Soviet proposals on Berlin, both sponsor the committee.

Ohio's 11th: Republicans now expect to pick up a congressional seat in the 11th District of Ohio where former GOP Representative Oliver Bolton is attempting to unseat ultra-liberal Democrat Robert Cook. Bolton, who retired after four years in the House (1953-1957) because of a heart condition, is now in good health and waging a vigorous campaign.

While Bolton, the son of Congresswoman Frances Bolton, is a staunch conservative, his opponent received only a ten per cent conservative rating on the *ACA-Index* for the last Congress. The left-wing Americans for Democratic Action gave Cook a 90 per cent liberal rating in 1961; labor's powerful political organization, COPE, had Cook voting "right" 100 per cent of the time in his first two years in Congress and has endorsed him again this year.

Bolton is backed by the majority of newspapers in his district and is supported by such conservative organizations as the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Liberal Group: The National Committee for an Effective Congress, a long-standing ultra-liberal organization, is now planning to plump $200,000 into the coffers of four Democrats running for the Senate. That's $50,000 apiece and could well determine the election outcomes.

Senator Eugene McCarthy (D.-Minn.) is helping the NCEC to raise the funds with a vigorous letter-writing campaign to liberals able to put up the money.

Two of the recipients of the funds will be Senators Frank Church (Idaho), running against conservative Jack Hawley, and John A. Carroll (Colo.), opposed by GOP Representative Peter Dominick. Church and Carroll racked up ratings

DR. R. D. INGLE, Pastor, Berea Baptist Church, Jacksonville, Florida: "I look forward to receiving HUMAN EVENTS each week and do not hesitate to say it places in my hands information that I do not have the opportunity to receive from any other source."

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of four and zero per cent, respectively, on the ACA ratings for the last Congress.

The Committee is also planning to aid former Food for Peace head George McGovern, fighting to unseat Republican conservative Joseph Bottum in South Dakota. When McGovern was a Congressman, he received an ACA rating of eight per cent. David King, a liberal Democrat running against conservative Senator Wallace Bennett (R.-Utah), is also slated to receive NCEC funds.

Cook County: Chicago Mayor Richard Daley, most powerful Democratic boss outside of the Nation's Capital, faces a crucial test November 6.

The severity of that test is measured in odds currently offered by Chicago bookies: 6-5 pick 'em on Ogilvie-Spencer. To Daley, the gambling figures indicate one thing: Republican Richard Ogilvie and Democrat Roswell Spencer are running neck and neck for the job of Cook County Sheriff. The Sheriff is Chicago's chief law enforcement officer, with power to combat vice, corruption and election fraud.

Republican Ogilvie finds support from unusual quarters. The Independent Voters of Illinois—state branch of the Americans for Democratic Action—has endorsed him, a conservative Republican. So bad is the stench around City Hall, say ADA Democrats, that Ogilvie's election is crucial.

Morse Code: Oregon's volatile, erratic Senator Wayne Morse, challenged by a Republican opponent as never before, is spending an estimated $80,000 for radio-television time in the month preceding election.

He is hotly challenged by Republican Sig Unander, former State Treasurer, who has campaigned against Morse for two years. Unander's "people-to-people campaign," in which he has blasted Morse's 18-year Washington record, has made the Oregon race a nip-and-tuck affair.

So worried is Morse that he has reversed an earlier policy not to appear on the same platform with his conservative opponent. He has agreed to appear with Unander on a Portland TV show, November 4, two days before the election.

Morse, who received more than $40,000 in reported contributions from organized labor in 1956, is once again receiving labor largesse. Union publications, too, go all out for Morse, possessor of a near perfect (54 "right," 1 "wrong") COPE voting record.

Oklahoma: A battle-decorated Marine veteran is close to accomplishing what no Republican has managed in the 55 years since Oklahoma became a state: win election as Governor.

Republican State Chairman Henry Bellmon, who has directed the state's conservative political resurgence, is given an excellent chance for victory over Democrat W. P. Atkinson. Local polls give Bellmon at least an even chance. The reliable *Congressional Quarterly* says the contest is so close that a prediction would be hazardous.

Democratic bigwigs have returned to the state in a last-ditch effort to defeat Bellmon. Lavishly financed, Atkinson has appeared in TV spot announcements with monotonous regularity.

Capitol Camera: When GOP leaders summoned by the President appeared at the White House just before JFK's TV announcement of his naval blockade decision, they were not consulted; they were simply informed of the decision. If Kennedy wants opposition support, says Capitol Hill, he should consult opposition leaders before making his decisions. The late Senator Arthur Vandenberg (Mich.) once remarked, referring to Truman: "The GOP should be in on the take-off, not simply on a crash-landing."

• *When confronted last Thursday with week-old rumors that Senator Carl Hayden (D.-Ariz.) was ill, Hayden's office told* HUMAN EVENTS *the 85-year-old Chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee—who has not been home since Congress adjourned—was "in perfect health." After* HUMAN EVENTS *reporters were repeatedly told they would be allowed to see Hayden—facing a tough re-election campaign against Evan Mecham—his office put out a press release claiming the Senator had entered Bethesda (Maryland) Naval Hospital that day with a "mild infection."*

• Carl Lindstrom, chairman of the Americanism Committee of the Los Angeles County Council of the American Legion, said last week that the Communist party has launched a major drive to defeat Richard M. Nixon. "The entire membership of the Communist party and their sympathizers in California have been mobilized to work for the political destruction of the man who nailed Alger Hiss," said Lindstrom.

• *Rancher William B. Wright appears to be gaining in his campaign to oust Alan Bible, Nevada's New Frontier Democratic Senator. Bible, who rated only 25 per cent on the ACA conservative voting index in the last Congress, voted for the Kennedy farm and Medicare bills. Wright calls Bible a "rubber stamp" Senator.*

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HUMAN EVENTS

--- COMMENTARY ---

Communism is not terrifying . . . what is terrifying is the way our own American politicians accept a great many of these Communist ideas without ever bothering to learn the opposing argument. This is the real problem.

—Robert LeFevre.

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The Thalidomide Bill

From the Richmond *News Leader*

It is not easy to argue with a 78-0 vote in the United States Senate, and in the present highly-charged atmosphere of the thalidomide case it may prove impossible to be heard, but this needs to be said: The "drug bill" passed by the Senate on August 23 is a most unfortunate bill.

Up to this time, the invention, development and marketing of new drugs have been largely the responsibility of the ethical drug companies, the private physicians and the doctors of pharmacy. Under this bill, that responsibility is transferred largely to doctors of bureaucracy. When Senator Kefauver set out on his publicity chase, his object, ostensibly, was to reduce the cost of drugs to the consumer. His final bill almost surely will serve to increase that cost, and it will increase the costs of government, too.

This "Drug Industry Act of 1962" is by no means entirely bad. No reasonable objection can be taken to a new requirement that all drug manufacturing houses register with the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) and submit to biennial inspection by FDA representatives. There is nothing wrong with a provision authorizing the FDA to order an immediate suspension of sales of any drug found to present an "imminent hazard to the public health." And though some of the drug houses are annoyed by the added expense and practical difficulties involved in new labeling requirements, these provisions also seem in the public interest.

Our objections go to the heart of the bill, to the new language inserted in Section 8, by which the whole system of registering and marketing new drugs would be changed. This provision was approved by the Senate as a consequence of the furor over thalidomide, and the peculiar irony of the situation is that even the new language would not absolutely forestall a similar tragedy.

Under present law, a manufacturer conceives a new drug and subjects the formula to intensive study and development in his own laboratories. In almost every case, intensive research is conducted with laboratory animals. When the manufacturer is satisfied that he has a safe and useful product, he files an application with the FDA. If the FDA does not disapprove the application within 60 to 180 days, the manufacturer is free to proceed with marketing the drug; and the FDA can base its disapproval only on a finding that the drug is not "safe."

The new bill changes all that. Henceforth, the FDA would be required to make an affirmative finding, within 180 days, not merely that a new drug is safe, *but that it is effective also.*

This is a very different proposition. In one stroke, we move beyond basic concepts of the police power, which rightfully protect the public safety, and begin to get into all sorts of swampy areas in which experts disagree. Decisions that have been more or less objective must become more or less subjective. A political responsibility creeps in. And the 180-day time limit, it will be seen, can be stretched on and on and on; meanwhile, the drug cannot be marketed at all. New legions of FDA examiners will be required to process the applications, make tests, work on the backlog—and in the end, their bureaucratic judgment will prevail. If they conclude that some future penicillin is not effective, that will be the end of it, for though the law permits a manufacturer to appeal to the courts, traditionally the courts will not interfere with Federal agency decisions of this nature.

Who will benefit from this red tape? The ailing citizen? We doubt it exceedingly. To recall the story of thalidomide: This drug was first conceived as a treatment for epilepsy, but the developers themselves discarded it for this purpose on their own findings of ineffectiveness. Then it was thought of as a sleep-inducing sedative, and for this purpose it proved phenomenally successful. As Dr. Helen Taussig has reported, it became Germany's "favorite sleeping pill." All the laboratory evidence indicated thalidomide was entirely "safe"; indeed, that was one of its greatest virtues—it was suicide-proof. Surely it was effective for the purpose claimed. It was not until two and a half years after the drug first was sold in Germany that it began to be connected with the birth of deformed infants. How could the Senate's new law catch a one-in-a-million mischance of this sort?

The drug industry needs some regulation under Federal law. We never have contended otherwise. But such law should impose the very minimum regulation absolutely required for the public health and safety. Beyond that point, we get into the stifling bureaucracy in which the railroads, to take one example, find themselves reduced to impotency or to bankruptcy. The bill passed by the Senate heads in that unhappy direction. In a homely phrase known to every doctor and patient, in the name of treating an ailment, it provides a cure that is worse than the disease.

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Our Short-Lived Gratitude to Belgium

By FREDERIC NELSON

WELL CONCEALED on page 315 *et seq.* of Admiral Lewis Strauss' *Men and Decisions* (Doubleday) is an episode which ought to make the partisans of U Thant in the State Department blush for their part in the mayhem upon the Belgian corporation, Union Miniere du Haut Katanga, and Katanga province itself, as relentlessly plotted by the United Nations bureaucrats.

One reason why all Americans should be ashamed of their leaders' part in this affair is that without the assistance of Union Miniere and its chief executive, Sir Edgar Sengier, "the Manhattan Project [which developed the atom bomb] would not have been possible." These were the words of General Leslie Groves, organizer of the project, as quoted in Admiral Strauss' book.

At the outbreak of World War II, the principal source of uranium ore was the Belgian Congo and the sole developer of the material was Union Miniere. The production was small, the market being restricted to small amounts for medical uses and the manufacture of pottery. However, by 1938, scientists had approached Sir Edgar with proposals to conduct experiments looking to possible military uses for uranium. Admiral Strauss' account of what happened next follows in part:

"On the outbreak of hostilities (1939) Sengier decided to take some steps on his own responsibility. His decision had important results.

"He gave orders to send to the United States all the radium and certain uranium ores which were then at plants of the Union Miniere in Belgium. At the end of 1940, fearing a German invasion of the Belgian Congo (which did not seem fantastic in view of the ease with which the German Army had invaded North Africa), he arranged for the shipment to New York of *all* the ore on hand at the mine, about one thousand metric tons. The drums containing this raw material of the new era were stacked, in the open, near the dock at which they were unloaded, on Staten Island in New York. There they remained unguarded for nearly two years.

"It was not until September 18, 1942, that Colonel Nichols, representing General Groves, called at Sengier's office in New York for the purpose of purchasing some uranium. . . . Within an hour Nichols left his office, taking with him a sheet of yellow paper torn from a scratch pad. On it was a declaration from Sengier that title to the uranium cargo on Staten Island now belonged to the government of the United States. The conditions of sale were left to a later date.

"In the field of atomic energy, a special relationship thus existed between the United States and Belgium, and the two governments have cooperated closely ever since. The Belgian government agreed with the governments of the United States and the United Kingdom that all uranium ores ought to be subject to effective control 'in the interest of civilization,' and undertook therefore to ensure control of ore located in all territories subject to Belgian authority. . . . No weapon uses were included in the arrangement. The broad-gauge attitude of the Belgians and commerical interests in all negotiations resulted in a condition where there was never a moment of friction or tension."

Sir Edgar Sengier received a royal welcome by military and political leaders in Washington when General Groves took him to the White House on "V-J Day." Later he observed: "*Mais aux Etats-Unis plus qu'ailleurs, la gloire est ephemere.*" ("In the United States fame has a short life.")

What this far-sighted industrialist must think of the durability of *gratitude* in the USA is easily imagined.

Teamster Demands May Kill Minneapolis Paper

The Teamsters Union may have killed the new conservative daily newspaper in Minneapolis. In violation of the tradition that severance pay depends upon length of service, the Teamsters made a demand for prohibitive severance benefits in case the new daily had to quit publication a month or a year hence.

The Minneapolis *Herald* was started in April when a strike closed down the Cowles-owned morning *Tribune* and evening *Star*. During the three months when it had the field to itself, the *Herald* reached a circulation peak of 175,000 and made a profit of $250,000 which was to be used as a nest egg for continued operation. In addition, the new daily newspaper had just offered to the public a $600,000 stock issue when the Teamsters, by calling the strike, were clearly warning prospective investors that unions, not the patronage of readers and advertisers, would decide whether the *Herald* can exist.

HOFFA

The *Herald* was regularly publishing the Barry Goldwater and Westbrook Pegler columns and intended to contract for the Fulton Lewis, Jr., column after a poll showed that Lewis was the overwhelming favorite among the columnists desired by its readers.

The truck-driver wages paid by the *Herald* would have attracted hundreds of applicants, but Teamster goon squads would have stopped deliveries. The expectation in Minneapolis is that unless public opinion forces a change, Jimmy Hoffa will kill off the new conservative daily, even though his impossible demands will prevent the employment of truck drivers and several hundred others in other newspaper occupations.

TWICE BITTEN—"On the one hand, the American taxpayer is being called upon to subsidize an army of bandits and mutineers whose GI's get paid at the fantastic rate of more than $180 per month, compared with $85 per month for the American GI. On the other hand, the American taxpayer is being called upon to pay the lion's share of the bill for a UN army whose prime function, in the Congo north of Katanga, has been to defend the Congolese people against their own army." (Senator Thomas J. Dodd, Connecticut Democrat, Senate speech of August 3, 1962)

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Federal Grants

Winners Still Lose

From the Wheeling [W. Va.] *Intelligencer*

Two influences are responsible for most of the phenomenal growth of that fiscal gimmick known as the grant in aid:

First, the realization that everybody bears his share of the supporting taxes, whether or not he participates in the distribution of their yield.

Second, the deceptive something-for-nothing appearance of money from Washington.

The circumstance that there is no escaping Federal taxation exerts a powerful influence in the expansion of Federal grants. Even if he questions the wisdom of a particular spending project for which the Federal government proposes assuming a substantial part of the expense, either through a grant or an easy-term loan, the average taxpayer is apt to reflect that if his state or his community doesn't spend the money some other will and he will have to pay his share of the taxes in either event. So he goes along with the project, even to the extent of supporting local matching taxes.

The something-for-nothing consideration is, if anything, even more compelling. And for some states it has some statistical justification, although at best it is no bargain.

In a recent compilation, Tax Foundation statisticians compared the $6,866,800,000 distributed by the Federal government in grants to the states and local communities last year with the Federal tax collections required to raise the money. Some states paid in a great deal more than they got back. Others received much more than they contributed. At one end of the scale is New Jersey, which paid $2.07 for every dollar it got in Federal aid. At the other end is Alaska, which contributed but 17 cents for each dollar it received.

Altogether, 35 states, including West Virginia, got back more than they paid in. Here the contribution was 56 cents for every dollar, $51,300,000 paid to Washington, $91,200,000 received from Washington in aid. By way of contrast, Ohio, on one side of us, paid $1.27 for every dollar received; Pennsylvania, on the other, $1.42 for each Federal aid dollar.

As a matter of justice it would seem improper to require the people of Ohio and Pennsylvania to help pay for public projects or activities in West Virginia which are not genuine Federal responsibilities. But even here the gain may be more apparent than real. For one thing, we tax ourselves for matching funds which would not be spent were it not for the lure of Federal aid. For another, no account is taken in the reckoning of the cost of administration, the line loss as it were, involved in shipping money from the state to Washington and back again.

On balance, viewed nationally, the process not only winds up with a net loss to the states, but hastens the day of centralization.

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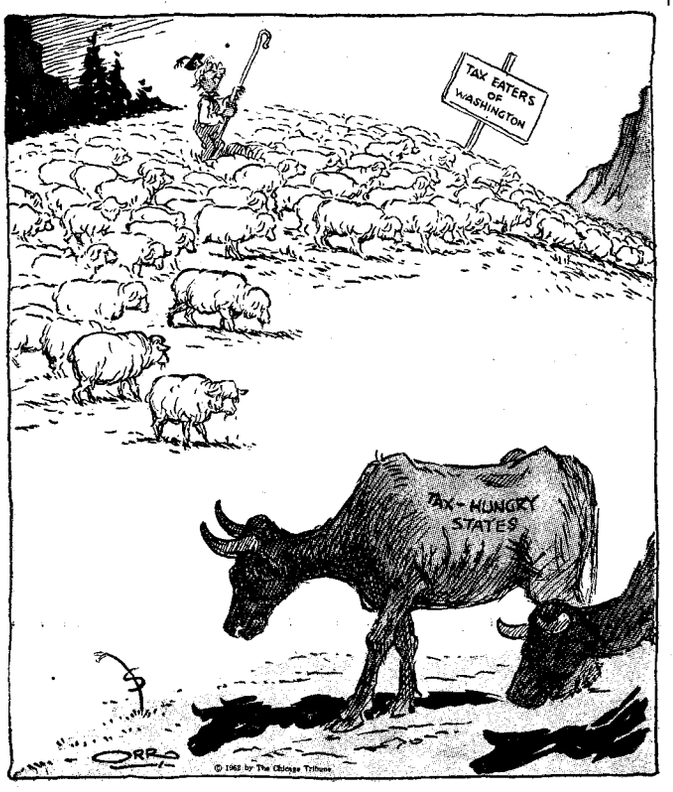
THE FLOCK DESTROYS THE RANGELAND



Money Down the Drain

By Representative Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)

According to recent testimony before the Senate Appropriations Committee, the taxpayers are taking a terrible shellacking in the sale of surplus equipment. Here is a partial list of items which the government bought brand new and sold at a loss in 1961 and 1962:

- Ten pile-driving rigs: Cost, $6,653 each; sold for $755 each; net loss to the taxpayer, 88.5 cents on the dollar.
- Fifteen walking tractor saws, power driven: Cost, $2,129 each; sold for $197 each; loss, 91 cents on the dollar.
- Heavy lifting double gypsy winch: Cost $22,000; sold for $500; loss, 97.3 cents on the dollar.
- Hoist, wire rope: Cost $12,480; sold for $750; loss, 94 cents on the dollar.
- Impregnating plant for processing clothes: Cost, $44,260; sold for $2,669; loss, 93.8 cents on the dollar.
- Eight switchboard panels: Cost $3,000 each; sold for $74.31 each; loss, 97.5 cents on the dollar.
- Eleven gasoline engines: Cost, $2,360 each; sold for $360 each; loss, 84.6 cents on the dollar.
- Two distillation units: Cost $43,000 each; sold for $5,806 each; loss, 87 cents on the dollar.
- One mechanical power press: Cost, $174,494; sold for $25,509; loss, 85.3 cents on the dollar.
- One crane, hoist, derrick, winch and spare parts: Cost, $6,616; sold for $218; loss, 97 cents on the dollar.

STRANGE "VICTORY"—"I never expected to see the day when it would be considered 'a victory for the Administration' that the President should be given the power to provide foreign aid for Communist countries. But that's how the liberal press described it when the foreign aid bill was passed." (Representative William Henry Harrison, Wyoming Republican)

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PATTON: 'The Russians Really Took Us for Suckers'

By IRENE CORBALLY KUHN

ON APRIL 21, 1945, General George S. Patton, Jr., and his victorious 3rd Army had crossed the Rhine, swept across Germany and into Czechoslovakia and were less than 50 miles from Berlin and racing toward it. They were stopped in their tracks by an official order and told to move back.

Move back we did, 100 miles west, to accommodate the Russians, over territory we had captured earlier with American lives. Similarly, farther south, we yielded Czechoslovakia to the Reds. This is territory the Communists occupy and control today.

It includes the Eastern half of the unnaturally divided one-time capital of Germany—Berlin—whose Western half, free and flourishing, is a showcase of freedom and prosperity in the Red desert of depression and despair which is East Germany today.

To this day, the American public has never been told who is responsible for Patton's forced pullback and the subsequent gift to Soviet Russia of territory bought with American blood.

PATTON

General Patton's diary, which must surely contain the horrifying and identifying details of the fateful order which he was forced to obey, has never been published. His widow knew the diary would hurt certain persons and she kept it locked up. When she died nine years ago, she willed the diary to the children. They have not released its contents either, perhaps for the same ethical reasons their mother held.

Larry G. Newman, who was a correspondent with Patton's army in 1945, has recalled now, from his one-time "off-the-record" notes of a press conference on May 8, 1945, that the General sounded a grim warning for the future. The occasion was the official announcement of the ending of the war in Europe.

In "General Patton's Premonition" in the July issue of the *American Legion Magazine,* Newman sketches the background of events that preceded the order shunting General Patton from his road to Berlin in late March and April, while the Russians captured the German capital and overran Czechoslovakia.

General Patton pointed out on a wall map the positions of the Red army in Poland, Lithuania, Latvia Estonia, Austria, Bulgaria, Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Germany.

" 'This war stopped right where it started,' Patton said. 'Right in the Hun's backyard which is now Hitler's graveyard.

" 'But that's not the end of this business by any means. What the tin-soldier politicians in Washington and Paris have managed to do today is another story you'll be writing for a long while if you live.

" 'They have allowed us to kick hell out of one bastard and at the same time forced us to help establish a second one as evil or more evil than the first. We have won a series of battles, not a war for peace. We're headed down another long road to losing another peace.' "

Later the General told Mr. Newman: ". . .You cannot lie down with a diseased jackal. Neither can we ever do business with the Russians.

"The Russians really took us for suckers after we saved their lives."

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Rapid City, South Dakota, Spurns Federal Handouts

From the Huron [S. D.] *Plainsman*

Last year, drought laid a scorching hand on the beautiful Black Hills. This year came a shift, an overabundance of precipitation with resultant damaging flash floods.

Pride of another sort was brought out by these nature-inflicted woes. There was a suggestion recently that Rapid City be declared a disaster area, and that Federal funds be made available to restore the damage.

But the Rapid City Council said, "No." The reaction was immediate and vigorous.

Rather than accept the Federal handout, and at the same time give the area nation-wide adverse publicity that could be heavily damaging to its summer tourism, a city appropriation of $100,000 was set up by the Council. And even in a city as flourishing as Rapid City, that isn't exactly small change.

So without delay Rapid City and the nearby Black Hills will be restored to full beauty, ready to welcome the steadily increasing flow of midsummer tourist visitors.

"The City Council's action could have a wholesome effect on other areas of the country in discouraging an appeal to Washington immediately after disaster," comments the Rapid City *Journal* editorially.

MONEY-MAKER—"Say! Instead of USIA and Ed Murrow spending $100,000 of our tax money to make a movie of Mrs. Kennedy in India, why not a black and white film of Schlesinger, Salinger and the others falling into swimming pools? They could release that in movie houses in this country and I, for one, would pay to see it." (Cecile Malouf of Manhattan in a letter to the New York Daily News)

THE JOB TO BE DONE—" . . . not enough is being done to both check and reverse the Communist offensive; . . . the United States has not settled, and will never settle, for merely stemming the Communist tide of world conquest; . . . it most assuredly is our intention to roll it back." (Representative Henry C. Schadeberg, Wisconsin Republican)

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Section Three
November 3, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

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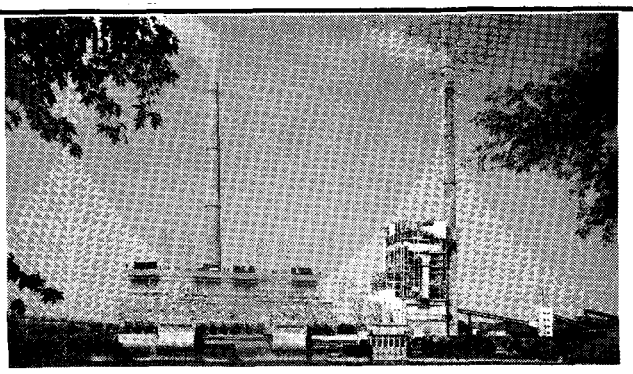
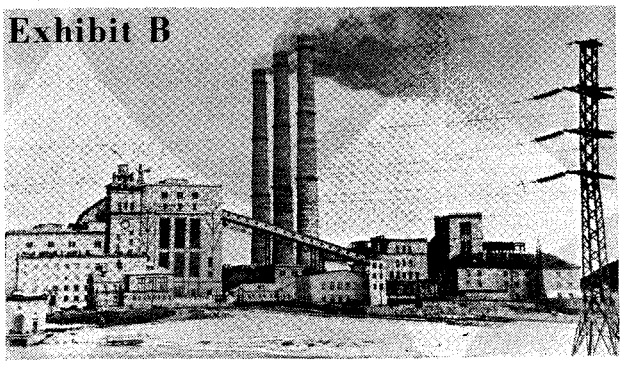


PHILIP SPORN PLANT, New Haven, West Virginia. With a total of five generating units, the first placed into operation in 1950, the plant has a total generating capacity of 1.1 million kilowatts annually.



CHEREPET GENERATING STATION, near Moscow. Probably one of the most modern in the Soviet Union, it is believed to have a generating capacity of about 600,000 kilowatts yearly. This is a 1960 photograph.

US vs. USSR Power

In the fall of 1958, Nikita Khrushchev outlined a seven-year plan for his electric power industry. American electric power executives who made an on-the-spot check of Soviet facilities about that time reported their findings to the Edison Electric Institute:

"A comparison of the seven-year plan and reliable forecasts for the electric industry indicates that the United States will not only maintain but even increase its present lead in electric power capability by 1965.

"The Soviet Union reported a total generating capacity of 53 million kilowatts for 1958. The same year the capability of the United States was over 167 million kilowatts. The difference between the two was 114 million kilowatts.

"In 1959 the Soviet Union had an estimated generating capacity of 59 million kilowatts. The United States generating capability was 183 million kilowatts for the year. The gap between the two had increased to 124 million kilowatts.

"Assuming that the announced Russian goal for 1965 is reached (the addition of about nine million kilowatts a year), total generating capability in the USSR for that year will be 110 to 112 million kilowatts. The gap will have widened to more than 130 million kilowatts."

In 1961, the most recent year for a full-year comparison, the gap between Russia and the United States was widened again. America's installed generating capacity rose to 198 million kilowatts as against Russia's estimated 73 million, increasing the gap to 125 million kilowatts.

This means that if the United States were to stand still Russia would face the impossible task of adding more than 31 million kilowatts a year to catch up with us in 1965.

Public Power Lobby Gets Tips from Moscow

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

INTERIOR SECRETARY Stewart L. Udall, a one-man hoof-in-mouth epidemic, is just back from an educational jaunt across the Soviet Union.

He led a pack of Administration junketers to study Soviet electric power installations. Included in that group were Joseph Swidler, new chairman of the Federal Power Commission, and Howard Morgan, an Oregon Democrat, both of whose appointments to the FPC last year drew heavy fire from Senate Republicans.

They were to study "Soviet technological advances in power production and particularly transmission of large blocs of power over great distance."

Pennsylvania Representative John Saylor, an interested student of the Interior Secretary and his public power policies, says it is not difficult to fathom the reason for Udall's trip: "He and the other members of the Administration on this junket have been actively advocating a Federal-controlled national grid [power system] ever since they came to office."

Saylor, for 13 years a member of the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, called the Udall trip needless. He told this reporter: "There is no reason to study a system that generates less than 1,400 kilowatt hours per capita. Mr. Udall should study the private power companies right here in this country. He might discover the reason they produce more than 5,000 kilowatt hours [per capita] per hour."

Udall might do well, continues Saylor, to study figures of his own Federal Power Commission. They show the most efficient power plants in the US are not government—but private—operations. He points to the FPC list:

1. Clinch River, Appalachian Power Company.
2. Dickerson plant, Potomac Electric Company.
3. The Kanawha, Appalachian Power Company.
4. The G. G. Allen plant, Duke Power Company.
5. Clifty Creek, Indiana-Kentucky Electric Company.
6. Eddystone plant, Philadelphia Electric Company.
7. D. E. Karn plant, Consumers Power Company of Michigan.
8. Muskingum River plant, Ohio Power Company.
9. Camer plant, Ohio Power Company.
10. Tanner's Creek, Indiana & Michigan Electric Company.

The above companies, paying full taxes to the Federal, state and local governments, still manage to outproduce every government plant in the country. "I think it would be safe to say," opined Representative Saylor, "that the Secretary of Interior has probably not visited and studied a single one of those plants."

A spokesman for the Interior Department confirms Saylor's guess.

SECRETARY UDALL is now pressing hard for a national system of public power. Private power officials have ample evidence of this.

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"We are here to learn as much as we can and see as much as we can. We have so much to learn from your Soviet specialists in this field."

—Reuters, the British news agency, quoting Interior Secretary Stewart L. Udall as he left his plane in Moscow.

Newspaper reports from Kentucky and Tennessee earlier this year indicated that Administration plans call for a greatly-expanded Tennessee Valley Authority.

Members of the TVA Board—apparently acting with the approval of Secretary Udall—have met with officials of cities outside the TVA area. They have told them to put pressure on Congress to repeal the present limitations on TVA's area, so TVA can expand into their territory.

They have offered the help of the TVA Board and the assistance of their general counsel in these efforts. They have gone so far as to advise municipalities against renewal of the franchises of private suppliers of their electricity.

It is not only officials of the TVA who push for a national power system. It is also the top brass of the Bureau of Reclamation, an agency established years ago as a conservation arm of government. Bureau officials admit the agency has long since abandoned its original function. During this fiscal year, less than 29 cents of every dollar will go for irrigation projects. The rest of the money spent through the Bureau of Reclamation goes for public power.

One such "reclamation project" now pushed by the Bureau is the Burns Creek development along Idaho's Snake River.

Says Saylor, who as a member of the Interior and Insular Affairs Committee has studied the project for several years: "This is a power project, not a reclamation project. It has been rejected by this committee by a substantial vote. But the Interior Department does not give up. It has turned the project over to the Army Engineers for construction."

This means the Public Works Committee will almost certainly approve the project and that it will be included in the omnibus rivers and harbors bill, Saylor said. "This has been done simply because our committee has rejected the project as a costly and dangerous boondoggle," he added.

A similar trick has been pulled in regard to the Raystown, Pennsylvania, project, a proposed hydroelectric facility in an economically depressed coal-mining area. This has also been turned over to the Army Engineers because the Interior Committee would not approve it.

The Raystown project would cost $43 million. Because there is so little water in the area, the plant could operate for only 1 hour and 6 minutes a day. The Interior Department says lamely that it is needed for "peaking power." Representatives of the Pennsylvania Electric Company say they are now producing adequate "peaking power" at a cost far lower than the government could.

The Raystown project is important to the Federal power proponents, however, because it would be the first major hydroelectric project in the Northeast. Its major congressional sponsor is Pennsylvania Democratic Senator Joseph S. Clark, who is up for re-election this year.

ANOTHER TOOL in Udall's chest is the Rural Electrification Administration, an agency established in the 1930's to bring electricity to the farmers of America. Even REA now admits that 97 per cent of all US farms have been electrified. In fact, all of the rural areas that want electric service, with the possible exception of a few isolated ranches and hunting lodges, have been electrified.

To arrive at the 3 per cent that are not getting electric service, it is necessary to count abandoned farms and a few tenant shacks that could have electricity if they so desired.

The REA has teamed up with other agencies of the Interior Department for grandiose public power plants. It has joined with the Bureau of Reclamation to develop hydroelectric and steam electric generating and transmission systems, one in the Upper Colorado River system and the other one in the Missouri River basin.

Then there was the proposed government-built Hanford, Washington, atomic energy plant, which the public power lobby tried desperately to keep from being built by private capital. There are the three enlarged Federal Power Marketing Administrations—Bonneville, Southwestern and Southeastern.

There are plans also for the Pacific Northwest-California and Missouri River basin-Southwestern Power Administration interties. Now on the drawing board are plans for "interconnecting the Missouri basin system with the Pacific Northwest."

There is also the "all-Federal, five-state Upper Colorado River Storage Project transmission system." This was approved last year.

CONGRESSMAN SAYLOR points to the 1947 statement of Arthur Schlesinger, Jr.: "If socialism is to preserve democracy it must be brought about step by step. . . . "

The approach has not been step by step, according to the Pennsylvania Republican. It has been more like "jump by jump." He says:

"A person would have to be both blind and deaf not to recognize what all of this is leading to. If this move is not stopped and reversed immediately we are going to end up with a nationalized electric industry before we know it. The irony of the whole thing is that if ever there was an industry financed by private investors that needed no prodding, that needed no financial help, it is the electric utilities industry. Our existing electric companies are ready, willing and able to take care of all of our future power requirements, furnishing ample amounts of low-cost electricity to all consumers.

"With our unbalanced budget, with our overwhelming national debt, our near confiscatory taxes on both individuals and businessmen, I ask you, in the name of common sense and justice, why does the Congress permit our Federal bureaucrats to go along spending hundreds of millions of dollars each year? The answer will be found in ideology—not in economics."

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Section Four
November 3, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
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The Peace Corps: Youth for Socialism

By HANS F. SENNHOLZ
Chairman, Economics Department, Grove City Pa. College
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ONE OF THE FRIGHTENING developments in recent months is the popular acclaim and ready acceptance of the Peace Corps. Even eminent conservatives are quick to laud the courage and self-sacrifice of the youthful volunteers who are serving the Corps in a score of countries. But while the young members may possibly be exculpated on grounds of inexperience and fascination, little can be said in defense of conservatives who support the Administration's regime in this new government venture.

That youth would rally for service in the Corps was to be expected. Youth is fascinated by the dream of adventure which the Peace Corps promises its members. Especially many romantically-inclined, young college graduates prefer to dream of adventure in foreign lands than to face the daily chores of a professional career. After four years of college work and play, two years of travel at Uncle Sam's expense may be very enticing.

Of course, some volunteers may actually be motivated by eleemosynary considerations. But such men and women usually join religious and charitable organizations which require lengthy training and service for longer periods of time. Other volunteers may be motivated by the desire to serve their country in its struggle with world communism. But such men and women usually can be found in the armed services or diplomatic corps. Whatever the motivation may be, the young member of the Peace Corps probably is convinced that his service is useful to mankind.

According to President Kennedy, the objective of the Peace Corps is the employment of Americans in productive work in newly-developing areas of the world. Peace Corps members are to teach, or to build or to work with local institutions, living with the people they are sent to help. They are to be recruited from the ranks of young college graduates or workers with skills needed abroad. The Peace Corps is to reinforce existing government-approved private programs of assistance and public development by filling some of the manpower gap.

Being closely related to other foreign aid programs, the Peace Corps is to provide skilled manpower to developing nations through five different channels: (1) through private agencies that carry on Peace-Corps-type programs, (2) through arrangements with colleges, universities or other educational institutions, (3) through programs of other US government agencies, (4) through the UN and other international agencies and (5) through direct Peace Corps programs.

WORKING THROUGH these channels, the Peace Corps is to raise the literacy and levels of knowledge which are deemed vital for successful development. It is to help improve the health in underdeveloped countries, fighting malaria, typhoid, smallpox, tetanus and other diseases that reduce economic productivity and output. The members are to be employed in agricultural projects, community development programs, construction of schools, cooperative housing, roads and other public projects. They are to work on large-scale construction and industrial projects, such as dams, new cities, modern factories and so on. And, finally, they are to work in government administration and on government projects in accordance with the government's priorities of development needs.

An economist is amazed by this naive conception of the needs of underdeveloped countries. Immediately he perceives the irreconcilable conflict between the very real problems of the world's population explosion and Kennedy's perception of a manpower gap.

But perhaps underdeveloped countries do suffer from shortages in labor with specific technical skills, which only the industrial countries can supply. If this were the case the people of underdeveloped countries could easily retain the services of qualified foreign labor. Indeed, they could employ at bargain rates highly skilled scientists, engineers, technicians and teachers from the poorer countries of Europe.

There is no economic justification for the employment of American labor which must be withdrawn from the world's most productive and most expensive labor market.

BUT THE PEOPLE of many underdeveloped areas do not seek the help of foreign technical labor. In fact, they have expelled hundreds of thousands of highly skilled European and American businessmen and technicians since they became politically independent. The Dutch of Indonesia, British of India and Iran, Belgians of the Congo are examples. The last 20 years have been marked by a hasty and powerful exodus of skilled labor from Asia and Africa.

Why did these men leave the underdeveloped countries in which many were born and reared? They were deported forcibly or left hurriedly because of sweeping expropriations. To expel all whites and seize their property is the paramount objective of most underdeveloped countries.

Having expelled the European businessmen, bankers and engineers, these countries indeed may suffer from technical inefficiency and waste. Now, how can the Peace Corps remedy the situation? It may replace the incompetent native labor, or it may teach the natives how to operate and manage their resources more wisely. But we cannot expect a government that has recently expelled the European owners now to replace the native operators with young Americans. If welcomed at all, the Corps members may be called upon merely to instruct the natives in the proper operation of plants and facilities.

In either case, the Peace Corps would be called upon to make the European expropriation and native government operation work. Therefore, we must conclude that in all such cases, the Peace Corps in Asia, Africa and South America is employed to serve the causes of socialism.

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Also, in a few cases where European expropriation and repatriation are not involved, the Peace Corps is dedicated to promote the same objective. Its members are to work in government agricultural projects, government construction of houses, roads, dams and other government projects. They are to work on large-scale government construction jobs, on cities and factories built by government. They are to work on government administration and regulation. In short, they are to be employed in precisely the same manner as a socialistic government would employ its labor army.

We must not forget that the gist of socialism is the government operation of enterprise. True, as long as some production is still operated privately and all prices are not yet regulated, we may speak of a system of economic interventionism, which bears some faint resemblance to a market or individual enterprise system. But as the Peace Corps is strengthening and expanding the operation of government enterprises we must conclude that it is promoting socialism.

BUT SOCIALISM is the very anti-catalyst of economic progress and development. It destroys individual property and initiative. It deprives producers of the fruits of their labors and thrift and instead breeds unproductive bureaucracies and political pressure groups that wrangle for the spoils of Socialist plunder.

Most countries in Asia and Africa are underdeveloped when compared with the capitalistic West because the fundamental prerequisites for economic production are lacking. They lack the legal and social framework that respects and defends individual freedom and property. Rational production with intense cultivation of land and industrial mass production cannot develop without individual initiative and private property.

The underdeveloped countries above all need entrepreneurs who organize productive enterprises, build stores, plantations and factories. They need businessmen who build channels of trade and commerce, create jobs and produce goods and services. They need capital which these businessmen accumulate in the form of factories, machines, tools and means of transportation. They need foreign capital which can be secured at going rates in American and European markets—provided the underdeveloped countries refrain from nationalization, expropriation and seizure of this capital. In short, they have to forego all socialistic temptations and adopt the very principles that developed the West: individual freedom and private property.

The Peace Corps neither provides these needs nor shows the way towards progress and development.

A Catholic View Of the Peace Corps

From the Indianapolis *News*

R. Sargent Shriver, brother-in-law to President Kennedy and director of the Peace Corps, recently took Catholic universities to task for not providing enough recruits for his agency.

This aspersion did not sit well with the Rev. John Coogan, S.J., of West Baden College here in Indiana, who gets off a telling rejoinder in the current issue of *Our Sunday Visitor,* the Catholic weekly. Father Coogan's remarks read in part as follows:

"As to Mr. Shriver's charge that we Catholics are not proportionately supporting his Peace Corps, several things should be said.

"First, his Corps is a political venture. One may question its desirability without being the less American. Moreover, Mr. Shriver's plans for the Corps have changed much since the plans were launched, and perhaps for the worse.

"His first prospectus pictured the Corps as a group of pioneers, prepared to go to the most primitive parts of the world and there 'live dangerously,' blood-brothers of the natives. Soon we learned that the Corps was not to be so primitive after all. Thirty million dollars were asked to support it; then 40. Now more than $60 million is being asked. Surely that sum would give quite a plush lining to native living.

"To date the Corps has enrolled 1,350 volunteers. The original estimate was that it would cost the very considerable sum of $9,000 a year to train and maintain each of them. Now we find that the first year's budget provided for them more than $22,000 each. Were humanitarian efforts ever before so subsidized? What will the 'bonus' be when the budget is raised to the requested $64 million?

"Meanwhile, we Catholics have ourselves been supplying lay volunteers for such foreign services through our own agencies, such as the Papal Volunteers and the International Catholic Auxiliaries. The Grail, centered in Loveland, Ohio, has been sending out volunteers for many years. All this without a wholesale outpouring of funds. It has been estimated that our Catholic lay workers are being trained, supported, transported to and from Latin America for three years of service at a total cost of $2,800 [apiece]."

Father Coogan, who is quoted in the above Indianapolis *News* editorial, is a periodic contributor to *Human Events* of articles dealing with labor matters. See "The Catholic Attitude Toward Unions," Section Three, July 28, 1962.

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Tax Freedom Day

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It's a new kind of national observance designed by *Human Events* to activate the average taxpayer. It marks the day when you, Mr. or Mrs. American Taxpayer, can stop working for the government, and start keeping what you earn.

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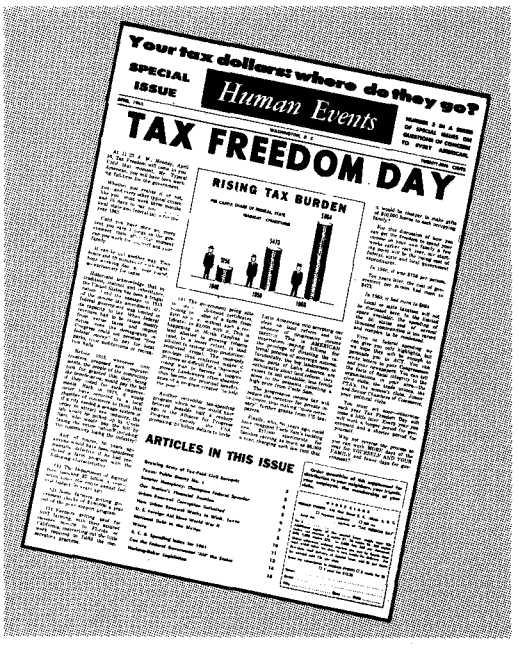

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RACES of the Week

By WILLIAM SCHULZ

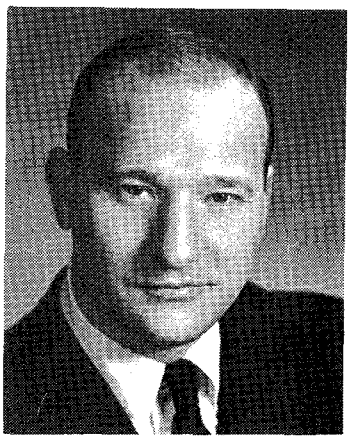
This is the 14th of a special series of "Races of the Week," a *Human Events* pre-election feature. For each week until election day, *Human Events* will present a detailed analysis of key election contests from coast to coast.

Kansas Senate Race

Pearson vs. Aylward

CLOSE TO 2,000 people jammed Wichita's Casanda Auditorium in late September to hear Texas Senator John Tower kick off the election campaign of Senator James B. Pearson.

Appearing at the largest such dinner in Kansas history, Tower implored state Republicans to "get into the precincts and make sure Jim Pearson comes back to Washington. We need him."



PEARSON

Twenty-four hours later, 600 Democrats down the street heard Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield recite the necessity for defeating Pearson and electing Democrat Paul L. Aylward in his place.

Aylward since then has campaigned throughout the state, attacking Pearson as a symbol of reaction. It was Pearson, says Aylward, who let down the "senior citizens" of Kansas when he voted to kill the Administration's medicare proposal.

Pearson brushes aside charges that he is "against old folks," reminding voters that he supports the Kerr-Mills Act. The King-Anderson Bill, he says, is fiscally and medically unsound and does not help millions not covered under social security.

Senator Pearson is attacked, too, for his vote against the Freeman-approved "compromise" farm bill. "I shall," he says, "oppose any effort to saddle the Kansas farmer with unnecessary controls, any effort to enact a Brannan-type farm scheme."

Pearson, at 42, is a political veteran. A World War II pilot, he became Johnson County attorney in 1952 and moved quickly up the political ladder.

Elected a probate judge in 1954, Pearson ran for the State Senate in 1956, winning by a wide margin. He stepped down at the end of his four-year term in 1960, only to return to the political wars that same year as campaign manager for Republican John Anderson, Jr., who was elected governor. Following Anderson's victory, Pearson was named Republican state chairman.

WHEN SENATOR Andrew F. Schoeppel died early this year, Governor Anderson appointed Pearson to the seat. To win renomination for the remaining four years of Schoeppel's term, Pearson faced a strong primary opponent, former Governor Ed Arn. Arn is a political warhorse who served also as attorney general and state supreme court justice.

Comparatively little known at the outset, Pearson campaigned day and night to win the August primary.

State Republicans appear to be united after a tough primary. A chief danger, however, is Republican overconfidence. Aylward has made a strong race, with personal appearances by Democratic big guns (Truman, Udall, Freeman). Fully cognizant of Aylward's strength, Pearson is running scared in his effort to win the election. He sees his victory as essential so that he may return to Washington and "fight the Kennedy power grab."

Senator Frank Carlson, Kansas' other Republican Senator, is running for a full six-year term. His opponent is a little-known county highway department employe from Wichita.

Wyoming Senate Race

Simpson vs. Hickey

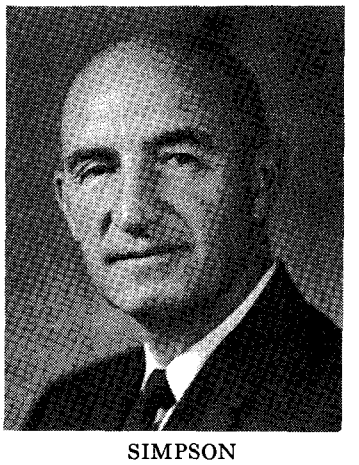
IN ONE OF THE MOST clear-cut contests of 1960, Wyoming Republican Keith Thomson raced to an 18,000-vote victory over his Democratic opponent and won election to the US Senate.

One month after his victory, the 41-year-old Thomson was dead, victim of a heart attack. Newspapers across the state advised Governor John J. Hickey, a Democrat, to fill the Senate vacancy with someone true to the conservative principles of Senator-elect Thomson.

Hickey did no such thing. Democrat Hickey resigned and had his Secretary of State move into the statehouse and appoint him (Hickey) to the Senate.

Reaction was violent. It rages to this day. Wyoming Republicans are confident they can now replace Hickey—running for the unexpired four years of Thomson's term—with a solid conservative.

He is former Governor Milward Simpson, a Goldwater Republican who now leads Hickey in virtually all statewide polls. The outspoken GOP candidate sees the issues as clearly drawn.



SIMPSON

Chief among them is foreign policy. Hickey told voters not to worry about Cuba. Berlin, he said, was *the* trouble spot. Simpson said Cuba—as Berlin—cannot be ignored. Simpson called for an immediate blockade of Castro's island.

Another issue is medicare. Simpson, who supports the Kerr-Mills Act, opposes the King-Anderson proposal as the first step toward socialized medicine.

At one time, Hickey appeared to feel the same way. Shortly before the Senate vote on medicare, a delegation of 15 physicians, including the president of the Wyoming State Medical Association, journeyed to Washington to see Hickey. According to the doctors, Hickey indicated that he would oppose medicare. When it was time for a roll call, however, Hickey voted not to table (kill) the proposal. He explained the vote by saying that he wanted only to give the Senate a chance to debate the issue. Once the campaign was underway, Hickey announced that he would support medical care under social security.

HICKEY MISSED 38 of 129 roll call votes during the Second Session, 87th Congress, all prior to a minor heart attack suffered recently.

When around to vote, however, Hickey often seemed more than a little confused. He was a co-sponsor (with Senators Tower and Thurmond) of Senator Prescott Bush's "peril-point" amendment to the Trade Expansion Act.

This amendment would permit the US Tariff Commission to limit foreign imports when domestic industries are threatened. Although a co-sponsor, Hickey voted against the amendment, which was defeated 40-38 September 18.

Organized labor has indicated that it will go all out to insure Simpson's defeat. COPE teams around the state have set up telephone centers to insure maximum turnout of Democratic voters.

Republican Simpson is not worried. He is confident the voters of Wyoming, fed up with an Administration "rubber stamp," will send him to the Senate November 6.

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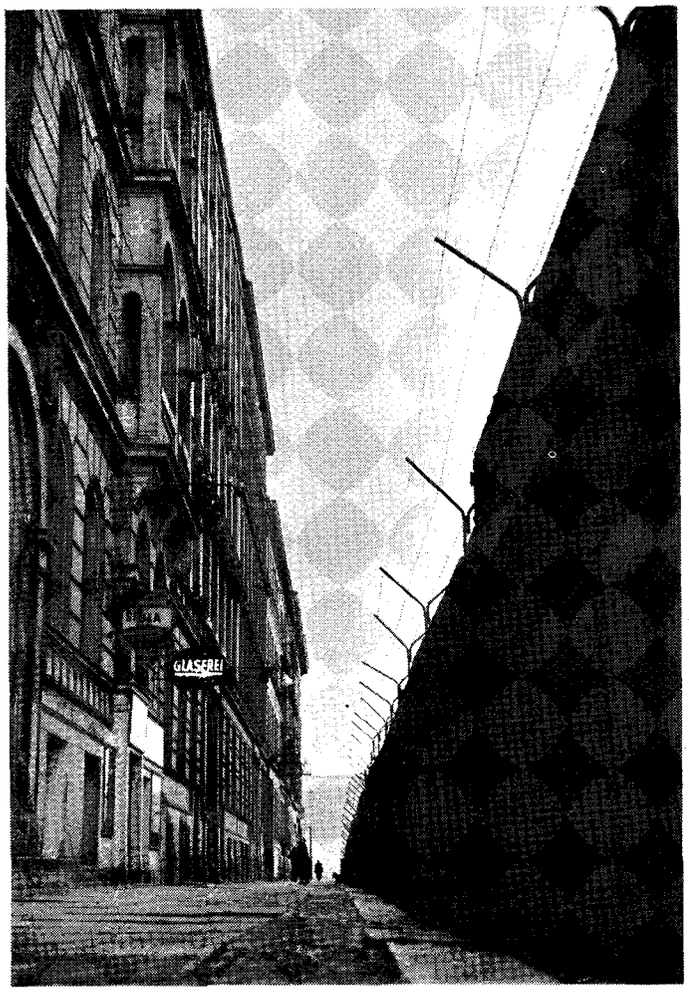
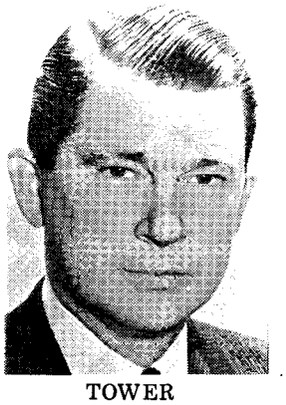


The Berlin Wall

By Senator John Tower (R.-Texas)

I had the opportunity to visit Berlin and make a complete tour of the Communist wall that is thrown up in Berlin, sealing off the eastern portion of the city from the free western portion. I saw the "Vopos" or Communist guards along the wall, with their glasses trained on people who approached the wall, with their guns in readiness. I peeped through a hole in the wall, and watched the Communist police reinforcing the wall. Of course, the amazing thing to me was the fact that the workers were all guarded by armed men.



TOWER

My first reaction to this terrible and odious wall, and Berlin, was one of anger, and one of frustration. Then, it occurred to me that this is a monument to Soviet weakness. It shows that the Communists can hold sway over captive peoples only by force of arms, by suppressing the truth, by isolation, literally by imprisonment.

Chicago *Daily News-Sun-Times* syndicated cartoonist Bill Mauldin captioned one of his recent cartoons, which showed two men surveying the Washington governmental skyline, this way: "George Washington located it, Charles L'Enfant planned it, Thomas Johnson developed it, and Joseph Kennedy populated it."

A $100-Billion Budget

From the New York *Daily News*

Senator Harry F. Byrd had some acid remarks to make September 26.

The Virginia Democrat said that, unless White House spending tendencies are curbed, the government will shovel out from $95 billion to $100 billion next year.

To do that and balance the budget, Byrd asserted, would call for $14 billion more in taxes than was wrung out of the blood, sweat, toil and tears of the American people last year. And to cut taxes without cutting government spending, he added, "would be totally irresponsible."

Is there any hope of drastic reductions in spending? Well, said Byrd, "virtually no area of domestic-civilian activity by the Federal government has been overlooked in proposals by President Kennedy for increased spending."

Apparently the notion of economy in government never flits through the Presidential brain.

It would seem, too, that the President has no sympathy for taxpayers.

Phantom Voter

This story is making the rounds in congressional newsletters now:

Representative Edward J. Derwinski (R.-Ill.) recently advised his constituents that Texas election procedures, like Illinois ballot boxes, are sometimes questioned. A Lone Star state dentist, following a recent election, saw a young Mexican patient sitting on the curb sobbing uncontrollably.

"Well, Juan, what's your trouble?" he asked.

"O, Senor, my father has been dead those 10 years, but yesterday he voted, and he never came to see me."

What Is Free Enterprise?

By Representative Richard H. Poff (R.-Va.)

Basically, the free enterprise system means freedom of the individual. Under the free enterprise system, the individual is *free* to make something of himself if he has the *enterprise* to do it. Too many people put too much emphasis on "free" and too little emphasis on "enterprise."

The difference between a free nation and a slave nation can be very simply stated. In a free nation, the people accept the responsibility for their own welfare; while in a slave nation that responsibility is turned over to the government. Or, to put it another way, meaning the same thing, in a free nation the state gets its rights from the people; while in a slave nation, the people get their rights, if any, from the state.

TVA AREA DEPRESSED!—" . . . about 30 years ago . . . Washington took note of the fact that the rural people of the Tennessee Valley didn't seem to be as prosperous as those in much of the rest of the country. The Tennessee Valley Authority was the result. Today, despite the outpourings of hundreds of millions of dollars—tax dollars, that is—most of the Tennessee Valley is still described officially as "depressed." Some of the rural counties coming under Mr. Freeman's program are in the TVA area."(Donald I. Rogers, New York Herald Tribune business columnist)

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Monks in a Union

From the *Weekly Labor Forecast and Review*

We thought we'd heard just about everything in the field of organized labor but it appears there's always something new under the sun.

A Carpenters Union local in Lafayette, Oregon, probably made history recently by tapping a labor-recruiting source that even Jimmy Hoffa hadn't thought of—monks in a monastery.

Ten monks at the Our Lady of Guadalupe Trappist abbey in the Lafayette farming community southwest of Portland have joined Millmen's Local 1120 of the Carpenters Union of Portsmouth. The monks are cabinetmakers, and the abbey earns much of its income by manufacturing church furniture.

Can't you just imagine the monks dickering with local parish pastors over wage scales and working conditions?

Reprints of this section are available: Single copy 20 cents; 10 for $1; 25 for $2; 100 for $5; 500 for $20; 1,000 for $30. Order by section number and date of issue.

'Swindlers at Heart'

A letter-writer from Oak Park, Illinois, said in the Chicago *Tribune,* under the signature of "Old-Timer":

"In addition to its basic unsoundness, deficit financing is inherently dishonest. When a country embarks on a policy of deficit financing there can be only two results: either the borrowed money is eventually repaid, or it is not.

"If it is not repaid, it is a simple swindle. If it is ultimately paid back to the lenders, repayment must be made by our children and grandchildren who had nothing to do with creating the debt.

"In my opinion those in our government at Washington who advocate and pursue the policy of deficit financing are swindlers at heart."

FROST ON KHRUSHCHEV—"Khrushchev said he feared for us modern liberals. He said we were too liberal to fight. I suppose he thought we'd stand there for the next hundred years saying—On the one hand—but on the other hand." (Poet Robert Frost, interviewed after his conversation with Khrushchev)

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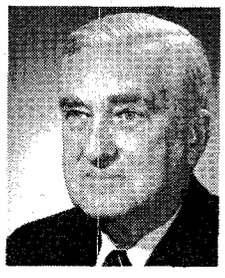

Charles Edison
Former Democratic
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William J. Grede
Heavy Equipment
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Otto K. Eitel
Hotel Executive
California

Philip L. Corson
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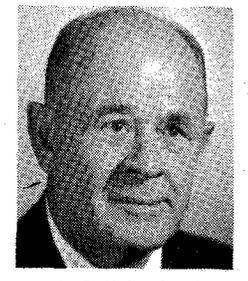

A. G. Heinsohn, Jr.
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Friday preference

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Circle Number of Conferences attended 1 2 3 4

CONFERENCE FEE of $75 includes Continental breakfast, lunch and dinner Friday and Saturday, Jan. 11-12. Special Homecoming get-together, 4-6 PM, Thursday, Jan. 10. $45 fee for additional members of immediate family (wives, sons, daughters) and for students, teachers, clergymen, active members of YAF and ISI.

SPECIAL ROOM RATES-HEADQUARTERS: STATLER-HILTON HOTEL Washington, D. C., $10 single and $14 twins are available. As soon as your advance registration is received, we will mail Hotel information, so you may make early arrangements and be assured of special Human Events Conference rates.

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Section Seven
November 3, 1962

HUMAN EVENTS
Your Weekly Washington Report

410 First Street, S. E.
Washington 3, D. C.

The 'Soft on Communism' Issue in California

By ALLAN H. RYSKIND

Is California's Democratic party soft on communism? Former Vice President Richard M. Nixon has now moved this issue center stage in his vigorous campaign to oust incumbent Edmund G. "Pat" Brown from the Governor's mansion in Sacramento. And, as expected, the Nation's liberals have begun to crank out their vociferous counterattacks. As James Wechsler was to voice his indignation in a recent column of the leftish New York *Post:* "Nixon is back with Murray Chotiner in the sewer Herblock has so often depicted." A remark, one might add, hardly less virulent than the September 22nd issue of the West Coast's Communist party organ, *People's World,* which stridently declared "Nixon is a menace."

A close look at what is happening in California, however, reveals that Richard Nixon is far from the point of dragging a red herring across the campaign trail as the liberals are fond of believing and as the hot blasts of anger directed against him by the Communist party disprove. What the ex-Vice President is doing, in fact, is unveiling to the voters the sinister, leftist influences which have begun to flourish in the state under the Democratic Administration.

Red Efforts 'Pooh-poohed'

The majority of Democrats, particularly the Governor, have continued to pooh-pooh renewed efforts of Communists in California to infiltrate the schools. Yet the 1961 report of the California Senate Fact Finding Committee on Un-American Activities, whose chairman is a Democrat, stresses that "a resurgence of Communist activities during the last eighteen months has resulted in an alarming indoctrination of college students and a recruitment of youth." Among the activities led and spurred on by the Communists, according to this committee's 200-page report, were the student riots against the legal, congressionally-established House Committee on Un-American Activities in May, 1960, in San Francisco.

Brown's College Chancellors

Governor Brown stated on September 19, 1962, that he did not want subversives to speak on tax-supported campuses. Yet on April 6, 1961, he appointed as chancellor of the state's new college system Dr. Buell G. Gallagher, who is openly on record in favor of the right of Communists to speak at publicly supported schools. At a San Diego press conference last summer, Gallagher was quoted as saying: "A member of the Communist party, if invited by a responsible, recognized student group, should be permitted to speak." Moreover, Gallagher was selected for his position by a board of trustees which included Brown himself. Prior to his appointment, it was also public record that Gallagher had run for Congress in 1948 as a candidate on the ticket of the Independent Progressive Party, cited by the *US Guide to Subversive Organizations* as a party that was "quickly captured by the Communists."

In 1945, Gallagher stated "it is impossible to live a Christian life under communism as we know it in Russia or under capitalism in the United States."

In 1948, Gallagher had charged that the Alger Hiss trial was a "red herring," an accusation he subsequently repeated in the October 1, 1961, Los Angeles Times. While Gallagher has since resigned his position as a result of mounting pressure against him from the grass roots, Governor Brown has continued to support Gallagher against his detractors.

Reds Surge to Campuses

Furthermore, Brown has taken no steps to see to it that subversives will be denied campus facilities. So far the Governor has refused to endorse Richard Nixon's proposal to deny the use of tax-supported schools to individuals who plead the Fifth Amendment before a legally constituted legislative committee. While California's Governor denied there has "been a Communist speaker on a university campus in the four years I have been Governor," nevertheless, a large number of speakers who have appeared on California's state-supported campuses in the past two years have refused to answer questions about subversive activities before legally constituted legislative investigating committees. Among a few of these have been: Anne Braden, identified by an undercover FBI informant before the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee as a Communist party functionary; Archie Brown, described by the House Un-American Activities Committee in 1960 as the "second-ranking Communist in the northern California District"; John Howard Lawson, a member of the "Hollywood Ten"; Clinton E. Jencks, who took the Fifth Amendment before the HCUA in 1959. Jencks, by the way, appears on the 1961-1962 payroll as a teaching assistant in the Department of Economics at the University of California at Berkeley.

Fails to Repudiate Longshoremen

While Governor Brown continues to say he's opposed to communism, he has still refused to specifically repudiate the endorsement of the notoriously left-wing International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, bounced from the CIO in 1950 for Communist leanings. An assistant to the noted radio commentator, Fulton Lewis, Jr., recently asked a Brown press aide, Wayne Harvard, to repudiate on behalf of Brown the support of the ILWU. Brown's press aide said he would call back in 20 minutes. When he did call back, he read a carefully worded statement saying Brown repudiates "all Communists and Communist groups." Again asked if Brown would specifically repudiate the support of the ILWU, Brown's aide said: "I am sorry, I can say no more."

Brown Supports Leftist CDC

The California Democratic Council, a state-wide organization of Democratic clubs with some 60,000 members, has been considered the workhorse of the Democratic party. Through its resolutions, the CDC has at one time or another supported abolition of the House Committee on Un-American Activities; admission of Red China into the United Nations; the abolition of loyalty oaths; and the "remolding of the United Nations into a world organization that can enact world

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law." Within the ranks of this powerful group are a number of people who hold even more radical views. While Governor Brown has repudiated some of the views held by the CDC--but only under pressure of the campaign—he has also called the CDC his "strong right arm." Moreover, two powerful Democratic state officials, Comptroller Alan Cranston and Attorney General Stanley Mosk, have both openly supported the CDC. Cranston, in fact, helped establish the CDC when it bloomed into existence in 1952.

CDC Fails to Bar Reds

During the State Democratic Central Committee meeting held in August a resolution was introduced to bar John Birchers and Communists from holding office in the Democratic party organization. This resolution failed to pass. Various California newspapers reported that the co-chairman of Brown's campaign in the north, George Miller, a leader in the ultra-liberal aforementioned CDC, spearheaded the opposition to the resolution. Moreover, Miller opposed it—not on the ground that it excluded John Birchers, whose society has never been declared subversive by any properly constituted judicial or congressional committee, but on the ground that the resolution would exclude Communists from the Democratic party. According to an August 27 dispatch in the San Francisco *Examiner* by political editor Syd Kossen, Miller admitted there were probably 30 to 35 Communists in the local branches of the Democratic party organization in California. But "the Democratic party," Kossen quotes Miller, "is big enough to extend its facilities to unpopular ideas; if they [the Communists] are breaking a law, call a cop." While Miller has since denied he made these statements, Kossen covered the meeting and has refused to retract his story. A similar account of what Miller said appears in the October, 1962, *Progressive* magazine, an ultra-liberal publication.

Brown Supports HCUA Critics

While the May, 1960, riots in San Francisco against the House Committee on Un-American Activities were, according to FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover, Communist-inspired, the climate of opinion against the HCUA had been partly created by outspoken denunciations of HCUA before student groups protesting the hearings. On May 12, 1960, the first day of the HCUA hearings, two members of Pat Brown's Democratic party —Assemblymen Phillip Burton and John A. O'Connell —denounced the HCUA at a protest rally in the Union Square of San Francisco. Although Brown himself has stressed he is against the abolition of this committee, nevertheless, he has said he would support these two Assemblymen for re-election.

CLR Calls for 'Peace Race'

California Democrats in both southern and northern California have organized a new group, patterned after the ultra-liberal National Committee for an Effective Congress, to give special support to liberal congressional Democrats in the state. This new body, the Californians for Liberal Representation, was created in April of this year and has given all-out support to four Democratic candidates because of their particular devotion to what members of the CLR call the "peace race." The four candidates are John A. O'Connell, Ed Roybal, George Brown, Jr., and Lionel Van Deerlin. According to committee members, there are a number of specific criteria which guided the committee in making its selections. Among them: opposition to fallout shelters; an end to nuclear testing; opposition to HCUA; and support for the United Nations. The committee is composed of representatives from the SANE Nuclear Policy Committee, the American Civil Liberties Union and the California Democratic Council. John Thorne and Marshall Windmiller, both high up in the hierarchy of CDC, are sponsors of the committee. Other sponsors include W. H. "Ping" Ferry, Vice President of the Fund for the Republic, who accused FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover of overstating the danger of Soviet subversion in the United States; and Frederick Warner Neal, whose recent book *War and Peace and Germany* advocates accepting Soviet proposals to make West Berlin a demilitarized, neutral city.

Richards Hedges on Red China

The Democrats have nominated State Senator Richard Richards to run against Republican Senator Thomas Kuchel. Richards has a long left-wing record, which he is now attempting to soft-pedal. Richards, for example, claims he has always been against the recognition of Red China. Yet, in the 1961 meeting of the California Democratic Council, the CDC approved a Richards proposal which stated that "it is obvious that only by the eventual admission of Communist China can the jurisdiction of the UN be extended to it, and that the eventual admission is thus one of the requirements for the ultimate achievement of the avowed American aim of enforceable United Nations arms controls . . . "

When this reporter met Richards in the Congressional Hotel in Washington, D. C., in February of this year, Richards said he didn't think President Kennedy was doing enough for "peace." He partially spelled this out by saying the President shouldn't traffic with dictators of the Right, like Franco, but should certainly go to a summit meeting with Khrushchev. According to the April 14, 1962, Sacramento *Bee*, Assemblyman Charles J. Conrad, a Republican from the 57th District of California, charged Richards with sabotaging a resolution commending President Kennedy in his decision to resume atmospheric nuclear testing. "Senator Richards," stated Conrad, "persisted in adding an amendment, striking out reference to 'atmospheric' nuclear testing in the resolve clause." His continued opposition, said Conrad, resulted in the death of this proposal.

Richards' "soft" attitude on communism seems to be part of his makeup. In 1956, the present mayor of Los Angeles, Sam Yorty, stated: "Richards openly fought prosecution of California's top 14 Communists, he opposed the Truman Doctrine of aid to Greece and Turkey, opposed the Marshall Plan, opposed NATO—more recently he opposed our H-bomb tests."

The October 24, 1954, Los Angles *Times* reports Richards as admitting before a League of Women Voters meeting that he had sent a letter to Los Angeles' City Board of Supervisors protesting a loyalty check of employes. He was also a founding member of the organizing committee of the southern California section of the Americans for Democratic Action. In 1950, Richards' record was so ultra-liberal that Will Rogers, Jr., a Democrat, issued a blast when Richards was running for a Democratic county chairmanship. Said Rogers: "I am not going to vote for a man the Communists are for."

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